

# Tobacco Use

## CIGARETTE SMOKING

**Definition:** Respondents who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or smoke some days.

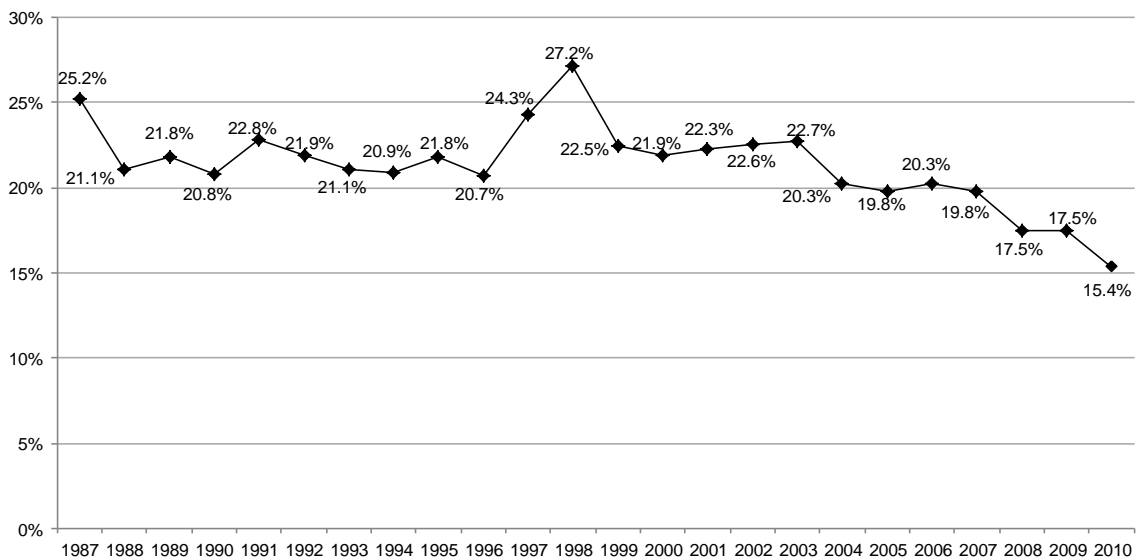
### Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 17%

### South Dakota Department of Health Strategic Plan

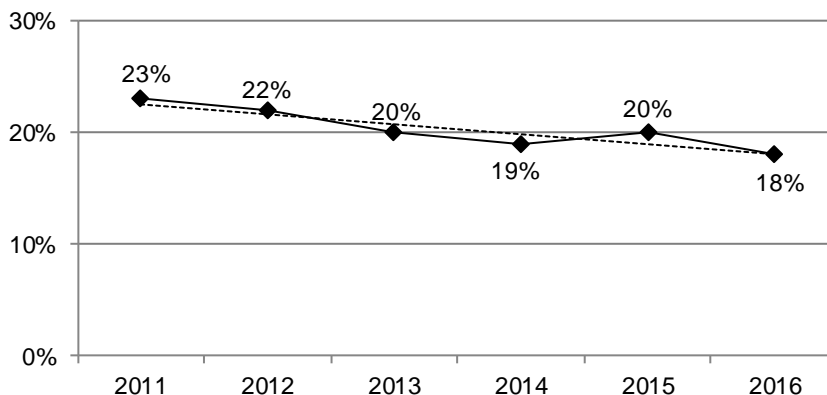
Reduce the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes to 14.5 percent by 2020.

**Figure 11**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 1987-2010**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-2010

**Figure 12**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2016**



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 10**  
**Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	21%	19.6%	21.9%
	Female	19%	17.6%	19.6%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	24%	21.8%	25.8%
	30-39	25%	23.3%	27.6%
	40-49	22%	20.1%	24.1%
	50-59	21%	19.8%	23.1%
	60-69	16%	14.9%	18.0%
	70-79	8%	6.7%	9.3%
	80+	4%	2.4%	5.0%
<b>Race</b>	White	17%	16.4%	17.9%
	American Indian	47%	43.1%	50.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	18%	13.9%	24.0%
	Non-Hispanic	20%	18.9%	20.4%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	30%	28.7%	31.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	18%	16.5%	19.1%
	\$75,000+	10%	9.1%	11.5%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	33%	29.7%	36.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	24%	22.8%	25.6%
	Some Post-High School	19%	18.1%	20.6%
	College Graduate	8%	7.5%	9.2%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	21%	19.8%	22.0%
	Self-employed	15%	13.3%	17.2%
	Unemployed	48%	43.3%	53.2%
	Homemaker	21%	17.0%	24.7%
	Student	11%	9.0%	14.5%
	Retired	9%	8.0%	10.1%
	Unable to Work	41%	37.5%	45.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	14.3%	16.0%
	Divorced/Separated	34%	31.8%	36.8%
	Widowed	14%	12.3%	16.6%
	Never Married	26%	24.4%	28.4%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	16%	14.8%	16.4%
	Rent Home	32%	30.0%	33.8%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	23.0%	26.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	24%	21.6%	25.7%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	16%	14.7%	16.6%
	Cell Phone	23%	21.8%	24.0%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	12.5%	30.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	24%	22.3%	26.1%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	19%	17.3%	21.2%
	Pennington	22%	19.3%	23.9%
	Lincoln	17%	14.1%	19.4%
	Brown	17%	13.5%	20.7%
	Brookings	17%	13.0%	21.4%
	Codington	21%	17.3%	25.1%
	Meade	19%	16.4%	22.8%
	Lawrence	18%	15.6%	21.2%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking generally decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than whites.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreases as household income increases with significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreases as education levels increase with significant decreases as the high school, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while students or those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of cigarette smoking in the adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those with a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those with a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnancy status does not seem to have an effect on the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no county differences with regard to the prevalence of cigarette smoking.

In 2015-2016, 57 percent of respondents tried to stop smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking as shown below in Table 11.

Survey Year	# of Respondents	Percent
2015-2016	1,969	57%
2014-2015	2,270	56%
2013-2014	2,364	56%
2012-2013	2,638	55%
2011-2012	2,909	56%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

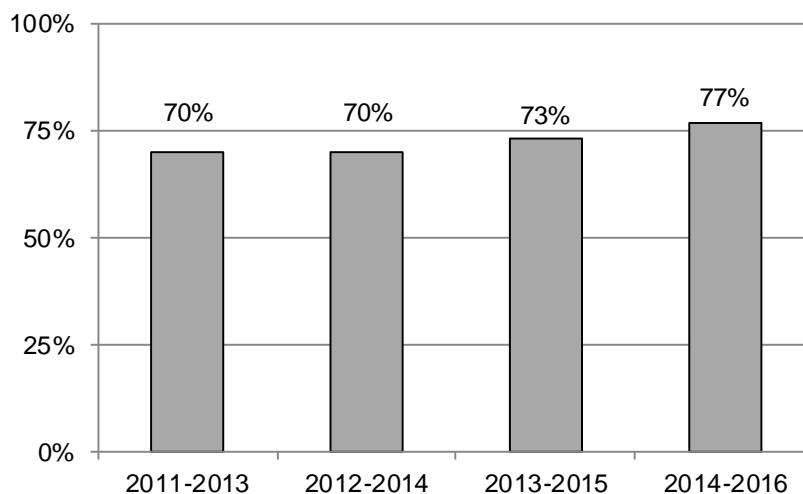
Table 12, below, shows the percent of current cigarette smokers for 2011-2016 by the type of health insurance they have. Those with Indian Health Service coverage had the highest percent of current smokers with 51 percent. This was followed by Medicaid or medical assistance with 46 percent and Medicare with 37 percent.

Type of Health Insurance	2011-2016
The Indian Health Service	51%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	46%
Medicare	37%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	26%
Employer Based Coverage	17%
Private Health Insurance Plan	13%
None	45%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Figure 13, below, shows the percent of smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. In 2014-2016, 77 percent of respondents said they have been advised to quit smoking by a health professional.

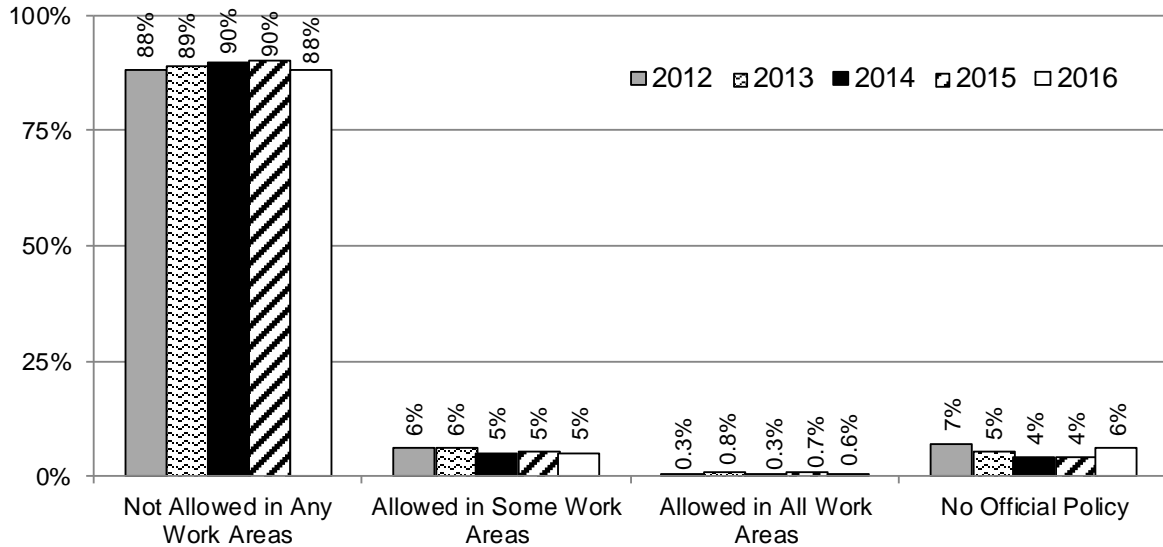
**Figure 13  
Percent of Smokers Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Figure 14, below, shows the respondents' place of work official smoking policy for work areas. The majority of respondents for all five years stated that smoking was not allowed in any work areas.

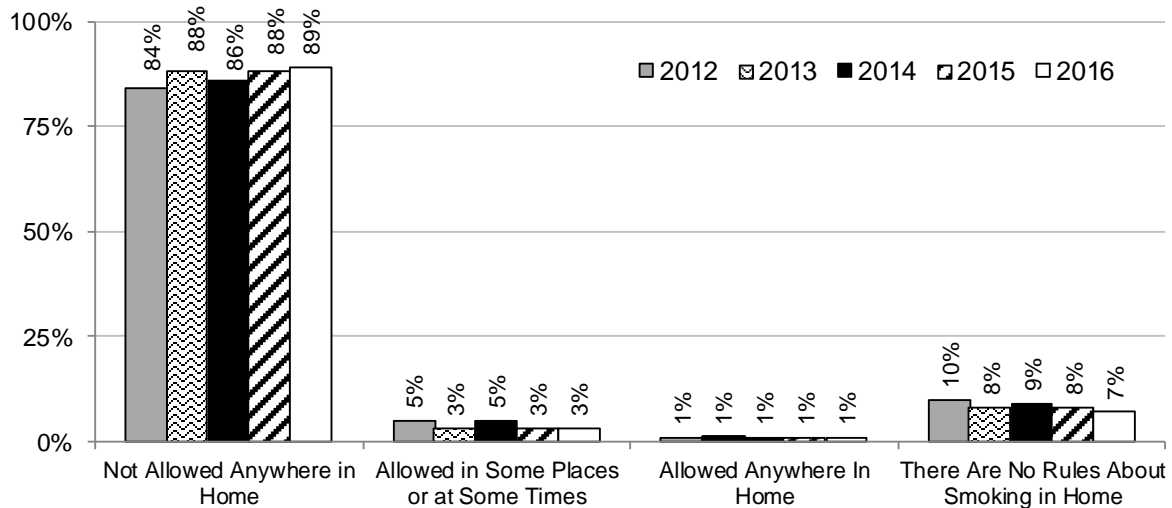
**Figure 14**  
**Respondents' Place of Work Smoking Policy, 2012-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 15, below, shows the respondents' rules about smoking inside their homes. The majority of respondents for all five years stated that smoking was not allowed anywhere in their homes.

**Figure 15**  
**Respondents' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2012-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

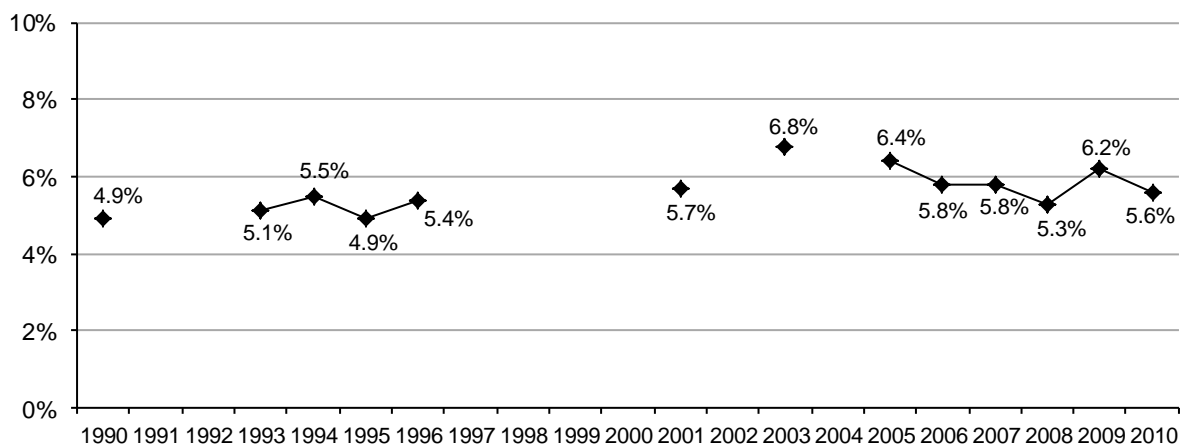
## **SMOKELESS TOBACCO**

**Definition:** Respondents who report that they use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

### **Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco**

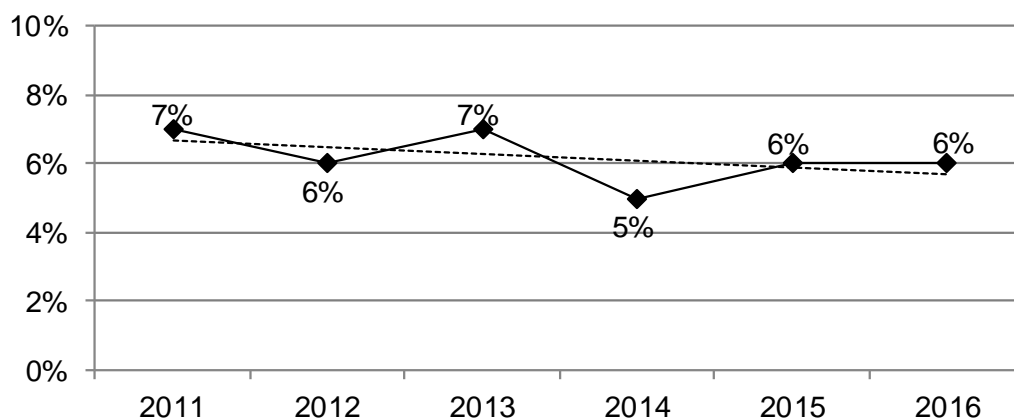
- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 4%

**Figure 16**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,**  
**1990, 1993-1996, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990, 1993-1996, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010

**Figure 17**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2011-2016**



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 13**  
**Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	11%	10.5%	12.3%
	Female	1%	0.7%	1.2%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	9%	8.2%	10.9%
	30-39	9%	7.4%	10.2%
	40-49	8%	6.8%	9.3%
	50-59	5%	3.9%	5.6%
	60-69	3%	2.5%	3.9%
	70-79	2%	1.4%	3.6%
	80+	1%	0.3%	0.9%
<b>Race</b>	White	6%	5.5%	6.5%
	American Indian	9%	7.0%	11.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	5%	3.1%	8.6%
	Non-Hispanic	6%	5.7%	6.6%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.7%	6.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.4%	8.2%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.9%	7.8%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.4%	10.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.9%	7.5%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.8%	7.4%
	College Graduate	4%	3.4%	4.8%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	7%	6.8%	8.2%
	Self-employed	9%	7.6%	10.8%
	Unemployed	7%	5.1%	10.4%
	Homemaker	1%	0.4%	1.4%
	Student	5%	3.6%	7.9%
	Retired	2%	1.5%	2.9%
	Unable to Work	4%	3.1%	5.6%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.1%	6.2%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	7.1%	10.1%
	Widowed	1%	0.6%	2.8%
	Never Married	8%	7.0%	9.3%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	6%	5.1%	6.1%
	Rent Home	8%	6.8%	9.1%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.6%	9.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.5%	11.2%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	4%	3.9%	5.0%
	Cell Phone	8%	6.9%	8.2%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.4%	2.5%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	4%	3.1%	5.0%
	Pennington	5%	3.9%	6.4%
	Lincoln	6%	4.1%	7.8%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	8.0%
	Brookings	6%	3.6%	9.4%
	Codington	6%	3.9%	8.4%
	Meade	9%	7.0%	11.7%
	Lawrence	7%	5.0%	8.5%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

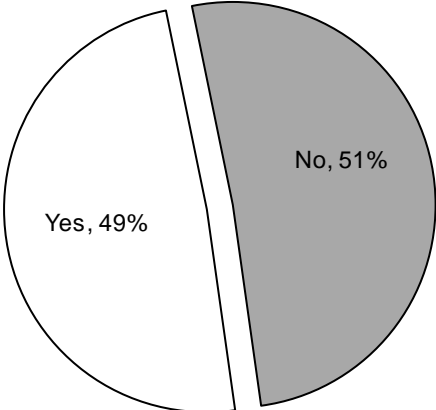
## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than females.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 50s and 80s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than whites.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no household income difference with regard to the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as education levels increase with a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or students demonstrate a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco, while those who are a homemaker show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those with a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those with a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Those who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who are pregnant.
<b>County</b>	Meade county exhibits a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while Minnehaha and Pennington counties show a very low prevalence.



Figure 18 shows the percent of respondents whose doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to stop using smokeless tobacco. Less than half, 49 percent, of the respondents stated they were advised to quit using smokeless tobacco by a health professional.

**Figure 18**  
**Percent of Respondents Advised to Quit Using Smokeless Tobacco by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2011-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

## E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

**Definition:** Respondents who currently use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).

### Prevalence of Respondents Who Use E-Cigarettes

- South Dakota 3%
- There is no nationwide median for electronic cigarette use

<b>Table 14</b>				
<b>Respondents Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016</b>				
			<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	
		<b>2016</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Male	3%	2.3%	4.7%
	Female	2%	1.7%	3.7%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	5%	2.9%	7.4%
	30-39	4%	2.1%	6.7%
	40-49	2%	1.0%	5.1%
	50-59	3%	1.8%	6.5%
	60-69	2%	1.1%	3.8%
	70-79	0.4%	0.1%	2.0%
	80+	0%	0.0%	0.6%
<b>Race</b>	White	3%	2.0%	3.7%
	American Indian	5%	2.4%	8.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	3%	2.2%	3.8%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	5%	3.2%	7.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.4%	4.1%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.0%	3.3%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	3%	1.1%	7.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.3%	5.6%
	Some Post-High School	3%	1.9%	4.8%
	College Graduate	2%	1.1%	3.0%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	3%	2.5%	4.9%
	Self-employed	4%	2.1%	8.6%
	Unemployed	2%	0.5%	5.2%
	Homemaker	2%	0.6%	5.1%
	Student	2%	0.6%	6.6%
	Retired	1%	0.2%	1.1%
	Unable to Work	4%	1.5%	9.3%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	1.9%	4.1%
	Divorced/Separated	3%	1.4%	5.2%
	Widowed	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%
	Never Married	4%	2.6%	6.6%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	2%	1.5%	3.1%
	Rent Home	5%	3.2%	7.6%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	4%	2.2%	5.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	2.8%	8.0%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	2%	1.1%	3.9%
	Cell Phone	3%	2.4%	4.3%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.8%	5.7%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	1%	0.2%	1.5%
	Pennington	5%	2.8%	8.8%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	4%	2.1%	7.5%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to e-cigarette use.
<b>Age</b>	E-cigarette use generally decreases as age increases.
<b>Race</b>	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to e-cigarette use.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no household income difference with regard to e-cigarette use.
<b>Education</b>	There seems to be no education level difference with regard to e-cigarette use.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married, divorced, or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect e-cigarette use by the adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	There seems to be no phone status difference with regard to e-cigarette use.
<b>County</b>	Pennington and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while Minnehaha county shows a very low prevalence.

## TOBACCO USE

**Definition: Respondents who currently smoke cigarettes, use smokeless tobacco, or use E-cigarettes.**

### Prevalence of Respondents Who Use Tobacco

- South Dakota 23%
- There is no nationwide median for tobacco use

<b>Table 15 Respondents Who Use Tobacco, 2016</b>				
			<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	
		<b>2016</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Male	31%	27.4%	33.9%
	Female	16%	14.2%	18.7%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	26%	21.0%	31.5%
	30-39	32%	26.8%	38.6%
	40-49	25%	20.0%	30.9%
	50-59	24%	20.2%	28.7%
	60-69	22%	17.8%	26.0%
	70-79	12%	8.0%	17.4%
	80+	5%	2.5%	8.3%
<b>Race</b>	White	21%	18.9%	22.8%
	American Indian	56%	47.4%	64.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	24%	21.7%	25.9%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	33%	29.2%	37.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	23%	20.0%	27.4%
	\$75,000+	17%	13.5%	20.3%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	31%	23.1%	39.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	29%	25.0%	33.2%
	Some Post-High School	23%	20.3%	26.9%
	College Graduate	13%	10.9%	16.1%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	25%	22.6%	28.5%
	Self-employed	23%	18.1%	29.0%
	Unemployed	38%	25.4%	51.7%
	Homemaker	30%	20.5%	42.3%
	Student	12%	6.1%	20.8%
	Retired	13%	10.1%	16.6%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Unable to Work	37%	28.6%	46.1%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	20%	17.6%	22.5%
	Divorced/Separated	40%	33.3%	46.1%
	Widowed	15%	9.9%	22.7%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Never Married	28%	22.9%	32.9%
	Own Home	20%	17.6%	22.0%
<b>Children Status</b>	Rent Home	36%	31.2%	41.2%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	31%	26.0%	35.9%
<b>Phone Status</b>	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	27%	22.3%	32.9%
	Landline	21%	18.0%	25.0%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Cell Phone	24%	21.8%	26.7%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
<b>County</b>	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	19%	15.0%	23.5%
	Minnehaha	21%	16.0%	26.5%
	Pennington	22%	17.2%	27.7%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
Lawrence	23%	18.7%	28.8%	

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than females.
<b>Age</b>	Tobacco use generally decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than whites.
<b>Household Income</b>	Tobacco use decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
<b>Education</b>	Tobacco use decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are self-employed, unemployed, a homemaker, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while students or those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect tobacco use by the adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	There seems to be no phone status difference with regard to tobacco use.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no county difference with regard to tobacco use.

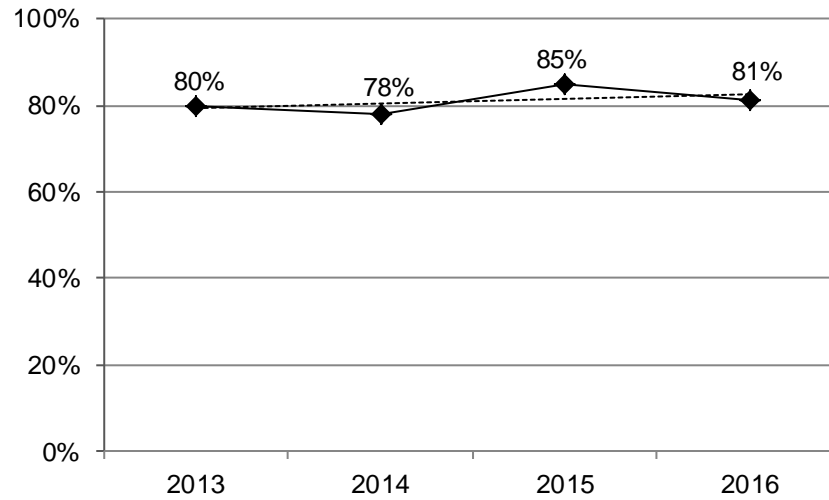
## QUITLINE PROGRAM

**Definition:** Respondents who have heard of the South Dakota QuitLine program that offers free services designed to help a person quit tobacco.

### Prevalence of Respondents Who Have Heard of QuitLine

- South Dakota 81%
- There is no nationwide median for the QuitLine program

**Figure 19**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Have Heard of the South Dakota QuitLine Program, 2013-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

**Table 16**  
**Respondents Who Have Heard of the QuitLine Program, 2013-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2013-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	78%	76.5%	79.2%
	Female	84%	82.7%	85.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	84%	81.2%	85.9%
	30-39	89%	86.4%	90.7%
	40-49	87%	84.3%	88.6%
	50-59	85%	83.0%	86.3%
	60-69	79%	76.5%	80.5%
	70-79	69%	66.5%	72.0%
<b>Race</b>	80+	47%	43.6%	50.7%
	White	82%	81.4%	83.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	American Indian	79%	76.0%	81.8%
	Hispanic	70%	59.7%	77.9%
<b>Household Income</b>	Non-Hispanic	81%	80.3%	82.0%
	Less than \$35,000	79%	77.1%	80.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	85%	83.3%	86.1%
<b>Education</b>	\$75,000+	86%	84.6%	87.5%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	71%	67.1%	74.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	77%	75.6%	79.0%
	Some Post-High School	84%	82.8%	85.5%
<b>Employment Status</b>	College Graduate	85%	83.7%	86.3%
	Employed for Wages	87%	85.8%	88.0%
	Self-employed	78%	75.7%	80.8%
	Unemployed	76%	70.4%	81.5%
	Homemaker	81%	77.3%	84.8%
	Student	78%	71.2%	83.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Retired	67%	64.8%	68.7%
	Unable to Work	80%	76.5%	83.5%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	82%	81.3%	83.4%
	Divorced/Separated	84%	82.2%	86.4%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Widowed	64%	61.1%	67.1%
	Never Married	81%	78.3%	82.8%
<b>Children Status</b>	Own Home	81%	80.3%	82.3%
	Rent Home	81%	78.7%	82.7%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	88%	85.6%	89.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	84%	81.8%	86.6%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Landline	77%	75.7%	78.3%
	Cell Phone	84%	82.7%	85.0%
<b>County</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	89%	79.9%	94.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	88%	85.8%	90.0%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	84%	81.2%	85.7%
	Pennington	84%	81.2%	85.9%
	Lincoln	88%	84.7%	89.9%
	Brown	79%	75.0%	82.3%
	Brookings	81%	76.6%	85.0%
	Codington	84%	80.8%	86.7%
	Meade	86%	83.2%	88.2%
	Lawrence	82%	79.3%	84.5%

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine than males.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine peaks in the 30s and decreases as age increases after that. This includes significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to those who have heard of the QuitLine.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanics demonstrate a significantly lower prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine than non-Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school and some post high school levels are reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages demonstrate a very high prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are widowed exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine than all other marital status groups.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine with regard to home ownership status.
<b>Children Status</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine with regard to children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine than those who use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine with regard to pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Lincoln and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of those who have heard of the QuitLine, while Brown and Lawrence counties show a very low prevalence.